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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

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New Mexico Movers Versus Stayers: A Study in Contrast

This report examines the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of movers and stayers in New Mexico between March 1987 and March 1988. The data were collected in the March 1988 Current Population Survey. For the purposes of this report, geographic mobility status is determined by comparing the locations of each person's residence in March 1987 to March 1988. These residents are hence classified into stayers, local movers, and long distance movers.

Stayers are those people who lived in the same house between 1987 and 1988. Local movers are defined as those who lived in a different house a year ago but remained in the county. Long distance movers, on the other hand, are those who crossed county or state lines. Some long distance movers may really be local movers, particularly when their change of residences may be in counties that are adjacent to each other. Nonetheless, for most cases this operational definition is useful.

Local moves are usually made in response to housing adjustments. The purchase of a home or a change of apartment are made in response to life cycle changes such as marriage, separation or divorce, birth of a child, etc. In contrast, most long distance moves are economically motivated. For example, job advancement, job transfers such as corporate or military, or job layoffs may result in relocation. To be sure, some long distance moves may also be for non-economic reasons such as schooling, health or familial causes.

Of the estimated 1,507,000 New Mexico residents, about 80 percent are stayers and the rest are movers. Among movers, 12 percent remained in the same county but were in a different house and 8 percent were movers from other counties or states. Comparative figures for the United States are 12 percent local movers and 7 percent long distance movers.

In New Mexico, as in the rest of the country, geographic mobility varies inversely with age. Younger people have a greater tendency than older people to be geographically mobile. About 17 percent of all non-movers are past retirement age compared to 2 percent and 7 percent among long distance and local movers, respectively. The median age for non-movers is 41.23 years. The corresponding median ages for the movers are 27.26 years among local movers and 31.36 years among long distance movers. Six out of ten local movers are between the ages of 15 and 29 years. Four out of nine long distance movers are in the same age categories.

However, unlike the rest of the country Hispanics in New Mexico are not as geographically mobile. New Mexico is not a major destination for foreign Hispanic immigrants. In fact, the Black population appears to have the greatest propensity to change residence. The presence of major military installations in New Mexico may account for the higher than average proportion of Black movers.

Male and female New Mexicans showed no significant differences in their geographic mobility patterns. About the same proportion of females (79.89%) as males (79.67%) reported no change of address between 1987 and 1988. Males (11.95%) were as likely as females (12.03%) to be short distance movers.

The fact that local movers are more likely to move in response to changes in the life cycle stage is corroborated by the current data. Divorced or separated New Mexicans (20.61%) are more likely to change residence within the county than either those who have never married (16.14%) or are currently married (7.42%). This results in the greater proportion of local movers residing in female-headed households. About a third of local movers reported living in a female-headed household compared to only 18 percent among non-movers and 22 percent among movers from other counties.

Nonetheless, local movers have more children under five years of age than either stayers or long distance movers. About 38 percent of local movers have at least one child under age five; 32 percent of long distance movers have at least one pre-school child while only 20 percent of non-movers reported at least one pre-school child.

In addition, local movers tend to live in bigger households while long distance movers live in smaller households. The average household size among local movers is 3.75 persons. Stayers have an average household size of 3.47 persons while long distance movers have 3.03 persons.

Educationwise, long distance movers appear to have the advantage. A full 46 percent of long distance movers have at least one year of college education. By comparison, about 37 percent of local movers and 34 percent of stayers have the same amount of education.

Local movers appear to be more economically active than either long distance movers or stayers. A full 62 percent of local movers

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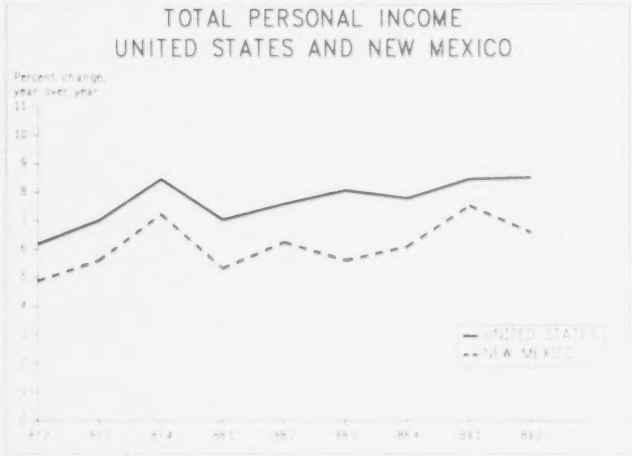
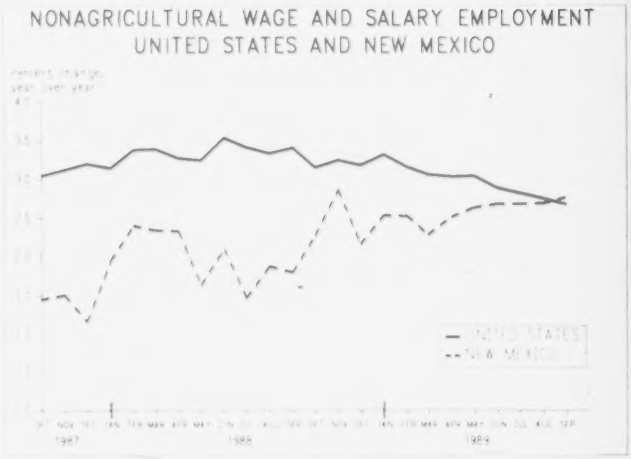
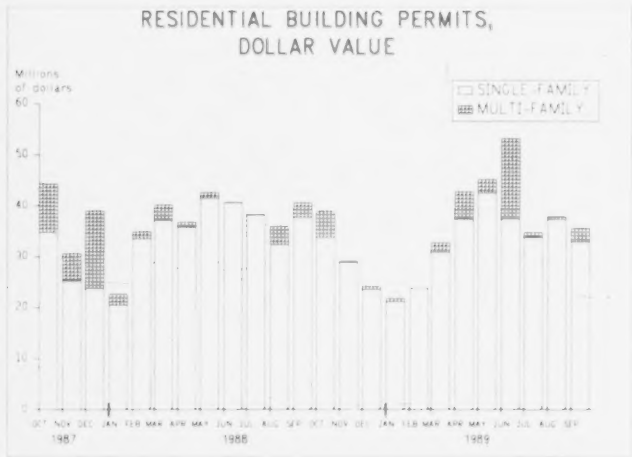
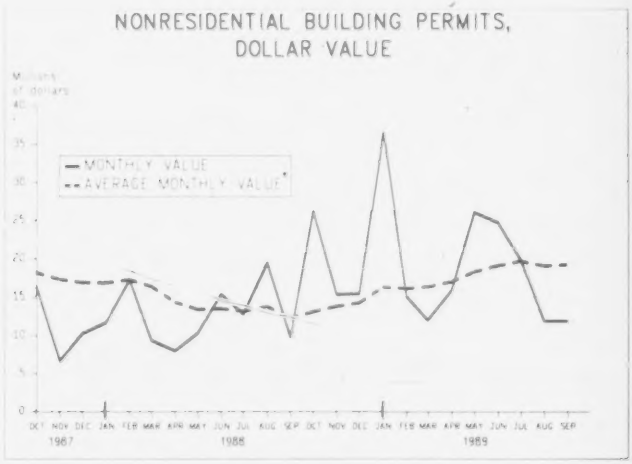
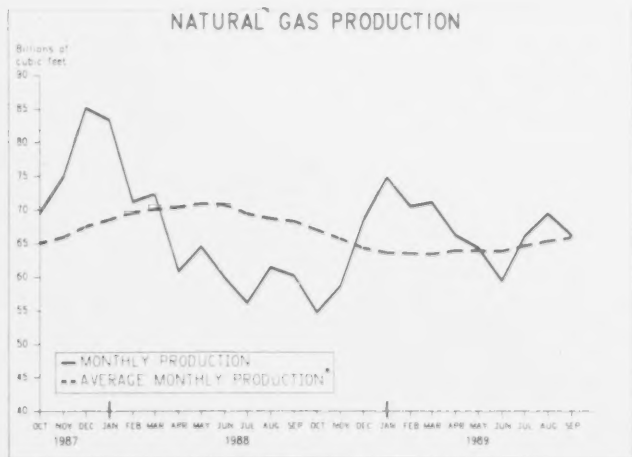
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

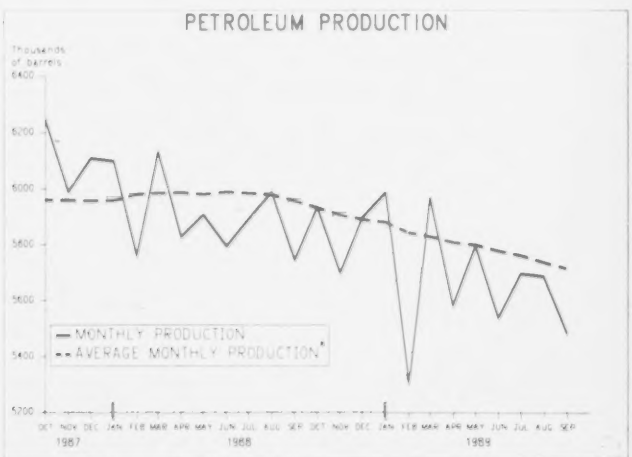












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Sep 89	125.0	4.3	124.6
Food and beverages	Sep 89	125.9	4.8	125.6
Housing	Sep 89	124.3	3.7	124.2
Apparel and upkeep	Sep 89	120.0	1.9	115.0
Transportation	Sep 89	113.7	3.6	114.3
Medical care	Sep 89	151.7	8.0	150.7
Entertainment	Sep 89	127.8	5.4	127.3
Other goods and services	Sep 89	151.2	8.0	148.7
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Sep 89	123.6	4.3	123.2
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q3 89	4158.1	2.9	4132.5
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Sep 89	10.5	5.0	10.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Sep 89	10.2	10.5	10.2
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Sep 89	7.7	6.8	7.9
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Sep 89	142.3	2.7	142.4
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Aug 89	236.9	4.4	230.4

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Sep 89	651.0	1.4	649.2	117,498	1.8	119,092
Unemployment rate (%)	Sep 89	6.1	-	6.6	5.1	-	5.1
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Sep 89	561.6	2.8	554.4	109,453	2.7	108,638
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q2 89	20,000	6.6	19,604	4,347,416	8.5	4,259,170
Housing units permitted							
Single	Sep 89	440	-14.2	470	78,725	-7.1	89,053
Multi	Sep 89	46	-44.6	24	33,407	-16.9	36,263

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Due to an error in data transmission from the U.S. Department of Commerce, the personal income figures in last month's issue of *New Mexico Business* were incorrect. The correct figures are contained in the current issue.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Sep 89	693.3	0.1	695.1	0.1
Total employment* (000)	Sep 89	651.0	1.4	649.2	1.6
Unemployment* (000)	Sep 89	42.3	-16.1	45.9	-16.8
Unemployment rate (%)	Sep 89	6.1	-	6.6	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Sep 89	841.0	-26.8	956.0	-9.0
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Sep 89	561.6	2.8	554.4	2.6
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q2 89	20000.0	6.6	19604.0	6.5
New business incorporations	Aug 89	245.0	17.2	182.0	-0.1
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Sep 89	4047.0	-50.8	3429.0	516.2
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Jul 89	46.1	1.8	55.6	6.5
Crops ($ mil.)	Jul 89	48.7	14.3	44.1	10.6
Total ($ mil.)	Jul 89	94.8	7.8	99.7	7.7
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Sep 89	15.9	3.2	15.8	0.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 89	12.76	3.8	12.24	4.4
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Sep 89	5480.9	-4.6	5684.3	-4.1
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Sep 89	66.1	9.8	69.4	-3.6
Coal production (000 short tons)	Sep 89	2123.0	2.3	2327.0	9.2
Oil well completions&	Sep 89	46.0	-22.0	32.0	-26.4
Gas well completions&	Sep 89	43.0	22.9	46.0	54.3
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Sep 89	439.1	-11.3	402.9	-8.3
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Jul 89	101.5	23.3	100.4	-7.8
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Jul 89	99.5	34.1	84.7	-15.6
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Sep 89	30.4	-1.3	31.2	-3.2
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 89	12.13	7.1	11.74	3.5
Residential units permitted	Sep 89	486.0	-18.5	494.0	-8.9
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Sep 89	35.5	-12.6	37.7	-6.1
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Sep 89	11.8	21.6	11.8	57.2
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Sep 89	44.3	-4.5	40.7	-9.8
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Sep 89	33.5	2.8	44.1	-19.9
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Sep 89	39.4	42.2	17.6	8.6
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Sep 89	28.9	0.0	27.8	-1.7
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Sep 89	13.86	-0.1	14.03	0.9
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Sep 89	42.6	4.2	42.5	3.5
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 89	8.53	-2.3	8.51	-0.6
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Sep 89	5.9	9.3	5.9	7.5
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Sep 89	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.9
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Sep 89	4.9	6.5	4.6	2.6
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Sep 89	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Sep 89	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Sep 89	23.5	1.3	23.5	1.3
Retail employment** (000)	Sep 89	113.2	3.2	113.5	4.0
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 89	7.01	2.5	6.93	0.3
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Sep 89	27.6	1.5	27.8	1.9
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 89	6.70	9.8	6.60	9.7
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q2 89	10248.0	4.4	10248.0	4.8
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q2 89	8598.0	2.3	8617.0	3.4
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q2 89	5719.0	2.6	5638.0	N
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Jul 89	5261.0	-11.0	5322.0	-9.5
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Jul 89	4626.0	-4.3	4598.0	-2.0
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Jul 89	46.0	-59.6	75.0	-11.2
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Sep 89	134.1	3.8	135.8	3.9
Lodging employment** (000)	Sep 89	12.3	2.5	12.7	2.6
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Sep 89	44.5	6.5	44.9	6.5
Visits to state parks (000)	Sep 89	399.4	-7.2	567.6	N
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Sep 89	182.4	5.7	280.3	9.8
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Sep 89	377.9	5.5	474.1	9.3
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q2 89	2756.8	20.6	2063.8	15.2
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Sep 89	73.8	3.9	80.3	4.7
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Sep 89	145.4	3.0	136.5	2.7
Federal employment** (000)	Sep 89	30.8	3.0	31.1	1.7
State employment** @@ (000)	Sep 89	52.2	4.6	46.9	2.3
Local employment** (000)	Sep 89	62.4	1.6	58.5	3.6

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JUL-SEP	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* APR-JUN
Alamogordo	$ 16,570	14.2	$ 15,538
Albuquerque	266,415	6.5	252,371
Artesia	5,115	2.3	5,268
Carlsbad	14,193	12.6	12,918
Clovis	16,970	-7.4	16,791
Deming	6,101	5.0	6,131
Espanola	7,505	-3.1	7,172
Farmington	31,155	7.8	29,940
Gallup	23,515	-6.7	22,754
Hobbs	15,847	-11.0	18,573
Las Cruces	36,155	-3.4	37,921
Las Vegas	6,209	-3.4	6,166
Los Alamos	7,469	5.5	6,407
Portales	5,157	1.1	5,149
Rio Rancho	6,023	-6.7	5,924
Roswell	20,598	5.9	19,699
Ruidoso	7,652	4.6	5,385
Santa Fe	66,040	7.3	53,599
Silver City	7,878	-11.0	8,465
Taos	9,912	1.3	8,045
State total	758,671	3.7	702,434

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	SEPT. 1989	SEPT. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	SEPT. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	11	14	49	79	$ 554	$ 711	$ 3,027	$ 4,436
Albuquerque, Total	112	296	1,480	1,724	9,374	18,583	100,502	117,850
Single Family	112	225	1,049	1,448	9,374	16,381	85,912	110,855
Multi Family	0	71	431	276	0	2,202	14,590	6,994
Carlsbad	1	3	15	30	92	196	1,217	1,800
Clovis	5	3	75	22	351	340	4,762	1,794
Farmington	4	0	32	27	381	0	2,366	1,709
Hobbs	0	0	3	5	0	0	293	787
Las Cruces	25	26	440	434	1,749	1,367	21,691	21,629
Los Alamos	2	1	13	19	361	150	1,949	2,295
Rio Rancho	37	103	580	786	1,713	4,673	27,950	34,185
Roswell	4	5	47	51	304	324	3,279	3,608
Ruidoso	5	5	38	44	359	323	3,054	3,175
Santa Fe	52	25	484	387	4,619	3,010	31,966	23,583
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	5	6	46	46	60	155	921	3,136
Albuquerque	2	3	31	42	2,927	2,750	84,837	38,897
Carlsbad	9	4	46	45	193	4	691	607
Clovis	1	2	9	14	96	175	2,816	2,711
Farmington	6	1	14	14	1,185	15	1,988	2,172
Hobbs	0	0	6	3	0	0	2,519	372
Las Cruces	13	16	93	135	1,022	1,184	5,997	9,059
Los Alamos	0	0	5	10	0	0	474	214
Rio Rancho	0	0	12	12	0	0	4,672	6,294
Roswell	8	7	63	58	108	52	1,474	963
Ruidoso	0	1	3	10	0	23	107	64
Santa Fe	7	2	57	31	506	150	10,523	3,893

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	693.3	0.1	695.1	264.1	-1.0	267.0	57.1	1.8	57.3	66.3	-0.2	67.8
Employment@	651.0	1.4	649.2	251.2	-0.0	252.5	53.5	2.7	53.4	63.9	0.8	65.4
Unemployment	42.3	-16.1	45.9	12.9	-16.8	14.5	3.6	-10.0	3.9	2.5	-16.7	2.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	-	6.6	4.9	-	5.4	6.3	-	6.9	3.7	-	3.5
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	561.6	2.8	554.4	243.2	1.8	240.7	42.5	5.2	41.1	56.7	2.0	57.5
Mining	15.9	3.2	15.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	30.4	-1.3	31.2	15.0	-2.0	15.1	2.3	4.5	2.4	2.6	-7.1	2.7
Manufacturing	42.6	4.2	42.5	20.8	2.0	20.9	3.9	-4.9	3.9	1.7	0.0	1.7
Durable goods	28.3	4.4	28.5	14.8	1.4	14.9	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	14.3	3.6	14.0	6.0	3.4	6.0	2.3	-8.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.9	0.0	27.8	13.2	3.9	12.7	1.3	-7.1	1.3	1.1	-8.3	1.1
Trade	136.7	2.9	137.0	62.4	2.1	62.5	9.2	4.5	9.3	11.3	2.7	11.5
Wholesale	23.5	1.3	23.5	14.5	0.7	14.6	1.0	11.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Retail	113.2	3.2	113.5	47.9	2.6	47.9	8.2	3.8	8.3	10.4	3.0	10.6
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.6	1.5	27.8	15.4	2.7	15.4	1.8	5.9	1.8	2.0	0.0	2.0
Services	134.1	3.8	135.8	67.5	1.7	67.5	7.0	9.4	6.9	15.2	1.3	15.8
Government	145.4	3.0	136.5	48.8	2.1	46.5	17.0	7.6	15.6	22.9	4.1	22.7
Federal	30.8	3.0	31.1	13.3	-0.7	13.3	4.3	2.4	4.4	1.7	0.0	1.7
State	52.2	4.6	46.9	14.2	5.2	12.2	7.1	14.5	6.0	17.1	4.9	17.1
Local	62.4	1.6	58.5	21.3	1.9	21.0	5.6	3.7	5.2	4.1	2.5	3.9

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

New Mexico Movers . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

were working at the time of the survey. Only 50 percent of stayers and an equal proportion of long distance movers reported working. Furthermore, local movers tended to work more hours per week than either stayers or long distance movers. Local movers worked 35 hours per week, on average, compared to 33 hours per week among stayers and 32 hours per week among long distance movers.

Nonetheless, because movers have a greater tendency to live in single-parent-headed households, they have a lower household income than stayers. On the whole, stayers have the highest household income. Their annual median income is $23,000. Long distance movers have household median income of $17,500 per year while local movers have $15,000 per year.

Movers (73.4%) are more likely than stayers (59.7%) to be employed as wage and salary workers in the private sector. Stayers (24.44%), on the other hand, are more likely than movers (19.3%) to be employed in the government sector. Other sectors include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The economic disadvantage of the geographically mobile population becomes even more pronounced when the proportion receiving government assistance is examined. Only a small fraction (8.25%) of non-movers received government assistance, i.e., food stamps and rent assistance, in 1988. Meanwhile, local movers (19%) are slightly more likely than the average United States resident (18%) to have received government assistance. Long distance movers (14%) are less likely than local movers to have received government assistance.

The economic stability of stayers is further reflected in the housing tenure patterns. Most of the stayers (81.32%) are house owners while most of the movers (67.9%) are renters. Local movers have the highest proportion of renters; 71 percent reported renting their place of residence in 1988. This proportion is higher than those who moved from other counties (62.86%).

The transitory character of geographically mobile households is underscored by the higher than average numbers of people not having telephones in their houses. More than one-fourth of the movers, both local and long distance movers, reported no telephone in their houses. This is compared to 11 percent of stayers.

To summarize, movers tend to be younger, have more children of pre-school age, and are more likely to live in households headed by a single parent. Moreover, as reflected by their lower household income, movers are less economically established. As a result, they are more likely to seek government assistance in the form of rental subsidy or food stamps. Movers are also more likely to be renters than home owners. With continuing high divorce rates, it is expected that these trends will continue into the immediate future.

Adelamar N. Alcantara, Demographer

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